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McKean County Miner.

Established 1869. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1879. NO. 10.

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☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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Price Reduced to $2.00 per Day. Meals 50 Cents.

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Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

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THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

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of all kinds,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

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of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

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The undersigned has opened in his new building on

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a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

Patronage solicited.

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has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE,

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Shaving & Hair-Dressing

in the highest style of the art.

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Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

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No.	H.P.	Stm.	Space.	Wt.	Price
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Also, Spark Arresting Portable and Stationary Engines *for Plants* of all sizes. Send for Circulars. 15-1y

Select Poetry.

Don't Stay Late To-Night.

The hearth of home is beaming
With rays of ruby light,
And lovely eyes are gleaming,
As fall the shades of night;
And while thy steps are leaving
The circle pure and bright,
A tender voice, half grieving,
Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

The world in which them movest
Is busy, brave and wide;
The world of her thou lovest
Is at the ingle side;
She waits for thy warm greeting,
Thy smile is her delight;
Her gentle voice, entreating,
Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

The world, so cold, inhuman,
Will spurn thee if thou fail;
The love of one poor woman
Outlasts and shames them all.
Thy children will cling round thee,
Let fate be dark or bright,
If they but hear the sound of
Their "Don't stay late to-night."

Miscellaneous.

PHILIP NORWOOD'S FAITH.

The grounds about Mrs. Atherling's country home looked like fairy-land on one particular night in June.

The occasion was a strawberry and cream festival, given for the benefit of the Presbyterian church.

Colored lanterns hung on every tree, fire-flies blazed as well, a chef of every description presided at the tables, and there was right royal merriment.

Sweet, low music floated on the evening air, and from the parlor of the house came the sounds of feet flying in the merry dance.

Many beautiful ones were there; but she who carried off the palm was standing alone at one of the parlor windows.

She was tall and queenly, her skin was like polished ivory, her eyes were hazel, large and luminous. She was a woman who would be singled out among a thousand.

Her dress, of palest azure silk, trimmed with ruffles heavily embossed with darkest blue, became her well, and the silver arrows in her hair glistened as she moved her shapely head.

Many were admiring her as she stood there.

Down by the gate stood two to whom we will listen.

They were Philip Norwood and James Newman, old friends who had not met for years.

They had just discovered each other and had had about five minutes talk on "old times," when Newman stopped short in what he had been saying, and broke off with:

"I say, Norwood, who's that beauty yonder. In all my travels I haven't seen such a face as that."

"That," said Philip, looking in the direction of his companion's gaze, which was toward the parlor window; "that," he repeated, his handsome face glowing with tenderness and pride; "that Newman, is my betrothed."

"I deed! By Jove! you're the luckiest man I know of, Norwood."

"Yes, I am lucky, Newman. She is as good as she is beautiful."

"Then she must be very good, for her beauty is marvelous. Allow me to congratulate you, old fellow. When is it to be?"

"In the fall."

"You'll ask me to be present, of course?"

"Certainly."

"And what might the fair one's name be?"

"She has an odd name—Pamilla. Don't often hear it, do you?"

"No, Pamilla—Pamilla—I've heard it before, though. Ah! I remember. Pamilla what?" eagerly.

"Pamilla Hyatt."

"Good gracious!" said Newman, starting back as if he had been shot.

"What's the matter!" asked Norwood.

"Pamilla Hyatt—Pamilla Hyatt!" repeated Newman, excitedly, as he took from his breast pocket a leathern case, and with trembling fingers opened it and brought out a small gold locket, blue enameled. "Look at that, Norwood—look at the name—what do you see?"

Norwood looked and he saw and ejaculated:

"Pamilla Hyatt!"

"Exactly; that locket must be her's. It isn't likely that there is more than one Pamilla Hyatt in the world."

"Well, and what of it?"

"A good deal. Let me withdraw my congratulations. You're not the luckiest—you're the most unlucky man I know of, to be ensnared by the fatal beauty."

"Explain!" cried Philip, hoarsely "Explain at once."

"You remember my cousin Andrew—you've heard me speak of him at least—a gay, merry, easy-going fellow, more constant than that contracted by a reader for a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit its continued support. Hence a conscientiously conducted newspaper becomes a favorite in a family.

Important.

shudderingly at the locket.

"Yes, that. Listen; it was in the fall; Andrew had been away all the summer in the country; shortly after his return to the city, his mother required a new chambermaid—the one she obtained seemed satisfactory, but after all was over, many things proved that she had been a person in disguise; one evening, high words were heard coming from the garden—my aunt discovered that they were between Andrew and this girl; she thought it very strange and determined to speak to her son about it the next morning; the next morning he was found in his study dead—stabbed—the girl had fled—and this was picked up from his floor—this locket that had been observed on her neck many times—this, the only clue and a worthless one, till now."

"What do you mean, sir?" cried Norwood, turning fiercely on his friend.

"I mean that at least the murderess of my cousin has been found—that your betrothed——"

"Cease, Newman; not another word like that!"

"Be rational, Philip; if she were a murderess, would you not wish to know it?"

"She is not one."

"Then come with me. If you have such faith, you need have no fear. I should be more happy to prove myself in the wrong. Come!"

"Where?"

"To her."

"Like one in a dream, Norwood accompanied his companion to his betrothed, who was still standing at the [illegible]

"Present me," whispered Newman, "and await the result."

Norwood did so, but so strangely, that Pamilla looked at him in amazement; she saw his white face and his livid lips, and she scarce heard the words of Newman, till he said:

"Your name is familiar to me, Miss Hyatt. A little trinket of yours—"

Pamilla turned quickly, and as she caught sight of the locket, she exclaimed:

"It is mine. How did it come in your possession?"

"Very easily," was the reply, in a meaning tone, as he bent a keen look upon her. "I'll simply mention a name—you will then understand how I came by it. The name is Andrew Nichols."

For an instant it seemed as if she had turned to stone, so white, so motionless did she stand; then she replied and said with great effort:

"I have heard the name. If you please, we will not discuss it."

Newman turned away abruptly, a triumphant smile upon his face.

Norwood remained where he was and gazed.

"Philip, what does this mean?" asked his betrothed. No guilt there. Had he doubted her? How could he have done so?

She repeated her question.

By that time his doubts were all gone, and he had resolved to hold firmly his faith in her.

"Come with me," he said, quietly.

He led her out to a remote corner of the grounds and there he told all that had passed between him and Newman.

She bowed her head and groaned aloud.

His faith wavered then.

But when she raised her face and asked beseechingly:

"Philip, do you believe this?" he crushed his doubts again, and his faith arose triumphant, and he replied from his heart:

"No, darling, I do not."

"Thank God!" she murmured. "I cannot explain," she added sadly; "I would not explain even if the penalty of death awaited me to-morrow. If I did I should be gaining peace and safety at the risk of another's life. You believe in me, you say; I will accept that boon—your faith—it shall be my one comfort in the days to come. Your love I can no longer keep. After to-night I shall be under a ban, a dreadful charge will be made against me, that I shall not refute——"

"Pamilla, you talk wildly!" cried Philip, clasping her to his heart. "What is this you say, you cannot keep my love?"

"No, I release you, Philip. Only have faith in me, that will help me to bear it."

"Release you? Never—never, my darling! I have all faith in you. Let them bring what charge they will against you, my faith will remain firm."

It was in vain that she told him she could not be his wife now; he would not heed her words, he only clasped her closer, and spoke of his undying faith.

And the days that followed proved that his had not been mere words void of meaning.

The charge of murder was made against Pamilla Hyatt; she was incarcerated in prison; she was to be tried.

She bore it all with heroic firmness. None believed her guilty who saw her, and yet everything, even her own words, that she could, but would not explain, was against her.

The fall came in which he was to have claimed his bride.

Weary and heartsick he went about as he had done all this time, trying to do something to clear his beloved.

Hope was very faint, but faith was firm as ever.

One dreary, rainy day he was wending his way prisonward to see Pamilla.

He was aroused from his gloomy thoughts by a loud shouting and hallooing about him.

He took it all in an instant, the slippery, muddy streets, the runaway horse, the woman who had been hurled to the ground. He sprang to her and picked her up.

He saw a young, but care-worn face, and staring, vacant eyes.

She was not unconscious, though badly injured.

"I want Pamilla," she mourned. "I want Pamilla."

They bore her to the prison, as it was the only place at hand, and she kept mourning:

"I want Pamilla."

They placed her on a cot. A doctor was called.

"She is dying," he said at once. "Who is it she wants?"

"Pamilla—Pamilla Hyatt—my cousin," she cried feebly.

The light of reason seemed to be coming to the eyes that had been so vacant.

"Send for her," said Philip, hoarsely, his heart leaping with a sudden hope. Was his faith to be rewarded at last?

The warden consented that Pamilla should come, considering the circumstances.

One cry came from the accused woman's lips as she saw the form on the cot.

"Allie—Allie!" it was.

"Yes, it is Allie," whispered the dying one, smiling faintly. "Come here. I want to tell you. I understood it all to-day—how good you have been. I heard them say you were here, and why. I want to tell all: I did it. I killed him. He said he loved me, you know; I told you, Pamilla, he said he loved me; then he went away—he didn't write—I was mad—I loved him so; I went to his house—as a servant—I told him who I was—he [illegible] he loved me—he laughed at me—called me 'little rustic.' Oh, how mad I was! I killed him that night—and then I forgot—till to-day; now I remember it all."

Pamilla was kneeling by the cot, weeping violently.

"Oh, Allie—Allie, my poor darling!" she wailed. "How I have pitied you! I have shielded her so," she added, turning around to see those about her. "I have feared this for years—feared that she had done that deed; for I knew that he had trifled with her affections, and she was a resentful little thing. She was left to me when her mother died, and I have loved her so. When the accusation came, I could not have it fall on her. I would have suffered death rather. That locket was a gift of mine to her; she always wore it. I am thankful that it has spared her the misery I have undergone for the past months. She has endured enough, even though her senses have been dulled."

It was all over very soon. Allie had gone to her long home, and Pamilla was free in time to attend to the funeral.

So Philip Norwood's faith was rewarded at last.

The next summer Pamilla became his wife. And could she not rely upon her husband, whose faith had stood so severe a test.

Turning Stock to Pasture.

All herbivorous animals, when first turned out on the succulent spring grass, are liable to be severely purged; says a writer in the Live Stock Journal and if this is allowed to go on to excess inflamation of the stomach and bowels, or chronic scouring or dysentry, is not an uncommon result. The secret of preventing such untoward results consists in making the transition from the dry winter feeding to the aqueous grass a slow and gradual process. No stomach can bear an abrupt and extreme change of ailment, and a sudden overloading with a new and unwonted kind of food, without a serious strain. We should not, therefore, turn out either horse, ox, or sheep with an empty stomach. First give a good feed of grain or hay, and when the appetite has been satisfied, turn out on the young grass. Then, after two or three hours picking at the grass—for it will not now be devoured in the ravenous manner it otherwise would be—drive them back to their yards, and allow the rest of the day for rumination or digestion with access to their old winter fare, should the pangs of hunger return. Let the same be repeated on the second day; after which the grass should have made its way through the alimentary canal, the digestive organs should have become accustomed to the altered stimulus, and the stock may be left at pasture without danger. One other precaution should be observed: do not turn out stock, and especially ruminants, on the grass when still wet with dew or rain. This precaution is especially necessary in the case of red or white clover.

Do We Eat too Much?

The question, do we eat too much in summer, is being discussed. The Philadelphia Ledger thinks we do, and believes the great mistake in summer diet is that it does not take the place of the winter bill of fare as it should. The habit of most people is simply to add summer luxuries to the winter diet, thus imposing additional labor on the digestive organs, which in reality they are less able to perform than in winter. There is doubtless logic in this, but as a rule the consumption of flesh is much less in summer than in winter, for the reason that the appetite does not crave it so keenly. Overloading the stomach at any season of the year is injurious to the health, and especially so in hot weather when the digestive organs are in a relaxed and semi-torrid condition, and disinclined to perform any extra amount of labor. A purely vegetable diet during the summer months might be best adapted to the constitutions of many persons, but there are others whose physical condition absolutely requires a judicious blending of winter and summer fare.

What is Life?

The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink and sleep—to be exposed to the darkness and to light—to pace round in the mill of habit and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart—the tears that freshen the dry wastes within, the music that brings childhood back—the prayer that calls the future near—the doubt that makes us meditate—the death that startles us with mystery—the hardship that forces us to struggle—the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.

The Pace of Mind.

It is a familiar idea, says the London Spectator, that there are quick-witted people and slow-witted people, but it is rather a startling addition to the notion that the pace of mind may be measured by inches and a clock, and that if we could establish a mental Epsom or Goodwood, we should find a certain number, and no more, of men and women who could pretend to "enter" for the cup. Mr. Francis Galton, F. R. S., in his address as president of the Anthropological Department of the British Association, this year, treated of this matter with his usual originality, as a branch of the study "of those groups of men who are sufficiently similar in their mental characters to admit of classification." What a singular fact in illustration is the following, to which he calls attention. There exists—well recognized by astronomers—a phenomenon called "personal equation." In making the common observation of the exact moment when a star travels across the fine vertical wire, intersecting the field of view of a telescope, some observers always anticipate the event, and others allow it to pass before they succeed in noting it. This, Mr. Galton says, is by no means the effect of inexperience or maladroitness, but it is a persistent characteristic of each individual, however practiced in the art of making observations he may be." The difference between the time of a man's noticing the event, and that of its actual occurrence is called "personal equation," and it is carefully ascertained for every assistant in every laboratory, and is published along with his observations. It is not too much to say that the magnitude of a man's personal equation thus indicates a very fundamental peculiarity of his constitution.

In a similar way, a measurement may be made of the length of time taken to receive an idea and act upon it, by exhibiting a signal, and calling on the observer to press a stop as quickly as he can on seeing it. A little time is always lost in this process, and a still more appreciable interval, if there be any alternative, such as a black or white signal to be observed. A series of such experiments, made on a considerable number of persons, of both sexes, and of different ages, statures, classes, and nationalities, would, we think, afford interesting and not wholly useless results. In the first place account should be taken of the obvious advantage possessed by short people, in the lesser distance which their sensations and volitions have to travel along their nerves to and from their brains—the velocity of such traveling not exceeding the rate of an express train. Mr. Galton says that this fact accounts for the superior quickness of small animals in evading blows. Surely he might add that it offers an explanation of the proverbial dullness and imperturbability of giants, and the special animation and sharpness generally observed in little men and little women. Between five feet high and seven feet and a half there may well be the proportion of two to three in the rate of transmission of perceptions from the foot to the brain; and if this needs to be doubled by a return message down the motor nerves from the brain to the foot (to deliver a kick), the result would be that just double the time would be needed by the big man as by the little. Children naturally lose the benefit of their small stature, from want of full command and correlation of their faculties.

A Cup of Tea.

A cup of tea is generally made the wrong way. In the first place the tea is made too strong, thus losing the full tea flavor. In the second the tea is boiled, extracting the bitter tannic acid from the leaf, while the true tea aroma is lost by evaporation. In China the tea is made weak in the cups from which it is drank, the water being poured boiling hot on the leaves, covered for a few minutes, and then drank without either milk or sugar; the Chinese consider our use of them in tea as by no means the least proof of our barbarism. But that is a matter of taste. The water with which tea is made should be fresh, not drawn from the boiler, nor taken from a kettle in which it has been kept standing on the stove, but freshly boiled for the purpose; and the kettle in which it is boiled should only be used for water. Wash and scald the teapot, and allow an even teaspoonful of tea for three cups of tea. Pour a cupful of water on the leaves, cover the teapot closely, and set for ten minutes on the back of the stove or range to draw. If you use a teapot "cosey"—*i. e.* a three-cornered bag of quilted woolen to cover the teapot—the tea will draw just as well on the table. Fill the teapot with hot water and send to the table. It is absolutely necessary that the water used to draw the tea should be boiling bubbling furiously, not merely at the boiling point; but the tea should never boil an instant after it is poured on. A lump of loaf sugar put into the teapot with the tea is said to hasten the infusion.

Feeding Fowls.

In a state of nature fowls run over a great extent of ground before they get a crop full. They pick up their food grain by grain, and with it small pieces of dirt, blades of grass and other things that all help digestion. Placed before the fowls in boxes filled with grain, the birds do in five minutes that which should be the work of two hours; they eat a greedy fill, and, suffering unnatural repletion they have recourse to drink; the corn then swells in the crop, and the sufferers, instead of walking about cheerfully, hide in corners and squat about, to the detriment of their health. This applies to the equally bad practice of throwing down the food in heaps

Butter Making in the Sierras.

Along the eastern slope of the Sierras are fertile valleys, where the grass growth, stimulated by the deep covering of the winter snow, is extremely rich and succulent, and here, from June to October, the ranchmen, from the valleys below, resort with their herds of dairy cows, for the purpose of making butter. A correspondent of the Bulletin, writing from this region, gives the following description of the mode of life of these mountain dairymen:

About twenty dairymen drive their cows from the vicinity of Folsom, where they have winter pastures, to their summer quarters here, and back in the fall. About 2,000 cows are milked, averaging [illegible] each, or in the aggregate some 300 tons annually.

The lives these people lead are peculiar. Their winters are occupied with their fences and the usual repairs necessary on a ranch. Their pilgrimage begins while piles of snow are plainly visible from their doors. Their progress is always slow and often very laborious. Violent storms frequently overtake them, especially on the downward journey. They reach their destination to find fences, houses and barns crushed by the winter's snows. When repairs have been made and their summer's work systematized, their labors are by no means light. No sunrise ever catches them asleep. Every man must have his twenty cows milked and ready for a nice feed before he gets his breakfast. The calves are then fed, the milk strained or skimmed, and every second day the big churn has to be turned over and over for an hour or two. The living on the ranch is very good. The nicest milk is always free. A yearling bullock or a fat pig furnishes the choicest meat. The housewife is always a good bread-baker, and we all know what nice bread, good butter, tender steak, and a bowl of sweet milk are to a hungry man. Fruit and vegetables are harder to get. Nothing of the kind grows anywhere above us, owing to the frosty nights. Icicles hang to the troughs and collect on the edges of ponds nearly every night in the season. It is certainly a healthy life—though children are often attacked by ague during the winter, but it disappears quickly when they leave the valley. Their buildings are usually very good. They must be strong to bear the strain of the snow, which sometimes falls to a great depth. The ranches usually consist of 200 or 300 acres, and from that up to 600. One not capable of supporting at least seventy-five cows cannot be made profitable. Usually about one hundred are found together, and that is perhaps the average. The butter business is fairly profitable, with the price at three bits per pound, but it can never be overdone, nor can it attain very large proportions, as the area devoted to it is very limited, and nearly all that is suitable is already in use.

The Science of Play.

The disposition to sportive exercise shown by nearly all young animals is not altogether the result of a mere aimless exuberance of spirits. Of the purpose of this natural instinct the Scientific American has this to say:

Play is an instinctive faculty, inherent in all animals. It is as much an instinct as the desire to seek food when hungry; and to regard it as a mere aimless and trifling species of exertion is a total mistake. The gambols of a child emerging from babyhood, or of a kitten, are due to precisely similar reasons. At this period of life the purpose of play in man and brute is the same; in after years the difference vastly widens through the introduction of the intellectual element in the actions of the child, and of course its total absence in those of the brute. The games and playthings of youth are not those of childhood; but the play of an old dog—though more rarely occurring—is nevertheless the same as that of a young puppy. The object of play in young life is exercise. It is the peculiar exercise which Nature prompts the organism to undertake; and it may be said that it is the only possible form of exercise which is at once attended by pleasure, and is able to mould the frame of the growing animal in the direction of its perfect development. Its antithesis is task work, which, though it may not involve one tithe the exertion, nevertheless passes quickly into fatigue, and thus results in straining some muscles unduly while others are left comparatively undeveloped. In play alone, the instinctive sense of physical need gets full scope; its spontaneity and aimlessness are therefore only apparent, and its nature and amount are determined by the sense of pleasure in the exercise itself; while on the other hand, a strictly natural limit is imposed on all undue exertion by obedience to the sense of fatigue. The result is an equable and harmonious development of muscular energy and nutrition in every muscle and fiber; and it is one attainable in no other way—certainly not by any prescribed routine of exertion—or save by obeying a natural instinct.

How He Startled Her.

A whoop-bang sort of a boy, with feet as broad and flat as a pie-tin trotted along the Central Market yesterday till he reached a stall kept by a single woman about thirty years old. Halting there, he yelled out:

"Say! say! Your little boy has been run over and killed up by the City Hall."

"Oh! oh! Heavens—oh! oh—!" she screamed as she made a dive under the counter, came up on the outside, and started to follow the boy. After going ten feet she halted, looked very foolish all of a sudden, and remarked:

"What a goose I am! Why, I ain't even married!"

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Harbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 23, 1879.

On Tuesday of this week Roscoe Conkling was re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New York. Mr. Conkling received twenty votes and Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, the Democratic nominee twelve in the Senate. In the House there were eight absentees, and six of them were Democrats. The Senator received ninety-five out of the ninety-seven Republican votes. The two forlorn Greenbackers voted for Peter Cooper. So complete a victory is its own best commentary.

The selection of a senator to represent Pennsylvania in the national councils was decided on Tuesday last, with the re-election of Hon. J. D. Cameron to the place he now holds. He received a majority of twenty-two over all competitors, and in all human probability will serve until 1885. All the Republican Senators voted for him, except Lee, of Venango, Everhart, of Chester, Kauffman, of Lancaster, and St. Clair, of Indiana. In the House Mr. Cameron got every Republican vote except Mapes, Wolfe and John B. Smith. He also received the votes of three Greenbackers. The Democrats voted for Clymer, and other Greenbackers voted for Agnew.

Owing to the delay in moving the troops the inaugural ceremonies did not take place until after one o'clock on Tuesday last. The military and civil organizations and the curious spectators filled the streets to overflowing. The most sanguine expectations were fully realized, and if Governor Hoyt's administration is as bright as his inauguration, he will be the greatest Governor Pennsylvania ever had. The military numbered about four thousand, all the organization in the State being represented except the Second Regiment of Philadelphia, the several Republican clubs, and the other visitors—making in all ten or twelve thousand persons who went to witness the inauguration. The ceremonies took place on the south portico of the Capitol building. Rev. T N. Boyle, of Pittsburgh, offered the prayer. Judge Warren J. Woodward administered the oath of office, and Governor Hoyt delivered his inaugural address.

Governor Hoyt's inaugural address has just reached us, owing to the delay in the mails, and in consequence we can but briefly allude to it at this time. It is, however, worthy of the man and of the occasion. It gives pretty good evidence that we have at the head of affairs a man with a sound head and a feeling heart. He devotes most of it to a consideration of financial and business matters, touches briefly on the duty of the Commonwealth in the political exigencies of the hour, and with true manliness says of his victorious contest for office: "For the kindness and courtesy extended to me by any political adversaries, I have to say that if they had voted for me from the same sense of duty which gave their ballots to my opponents, I could not be more firmly resolved than I am to be impartial and faithful in discharging the obligations I owe to them as Chief Executive of the Commonwealth." If we are ever to have a return of the era of good feeling, such a promise should help it on.

Senator Blaine's popularity is attributed, by a correspondent of *The Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago, to the Senator's keeping himself informed on everything that is going on in the four quarters of the world, and having a memory that can retain all that information. It is, in short, "a dignified familiarity with the interests of all men." Says this correspondent: "He told the people of Minnesota at their fair last Fall ten times as much about themselves and their State as the majority of them ever pretended to know. * * Blaine doesn't kiss babies and flatter women, like the country Congressional candidate, but he is equally cordial, equally hospitable to all; equally interested in all."

The Pension bill, which finally passed Congress last week Thursday, and goes to the President for his signature, provides that all pensions which have been granted on account of death in the United States service during the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds or diseases received or contracted in the service, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from the service. Heretofore the pension has commenced to run from the time the application was granted. Persons whose names are now on the rolls, will, if the bill becomes a law, be entitled to be paid for the intervening time at the rate per month of the pension as originally granted. Secretary Sherman estimates that at least thirty millions of dollars will be required to meet these payments.

The rejection by the House of Representatives of the William and Mary College claim, which has passed the House several times before, is a significant indication that Northern sentiment has made itself felt upon the subject of Southern claims. While Messrs. Loring, Cox and Monroe, Northern Republicans, voted with several Southern Republicans for the bill, the handsome majority of 40 votes against it was due to the course of more than 25 Northern Democrats who took issue with their party friends from the South. The independent action of so many members of a usually subservient section of the party cannot be considered as without meaning, and doubtless a tribute to the distinctness with which the North has spoken upon Southern claims.

The alarmingly low state of the funds in the State treasury has set the financial minds in the Legislature to work, and naturally they pitch upon the first untaxed product that comes to hand and that happens to be oil. A bill has already been prepared which provides for a tax on oil of ten cents per barrel. This tax, it is claimed, will secure to the State the sum of $800,000 per annum.

SENSATION IN THE SENATE.

Secretary Sherman Prefers Charges Against Arthur—Conkling Scores a Victory.

Special to the Boston Herald.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The first really interesting event of this session of Congress occurred to-day in the executive session of the Senate. A long and exciting debate occurred on the removal of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell from the New-York Custom-house. It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress, when the nominations of Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince were pending in the Senate, Mr. Conkling, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, demanding the reason why Arthur and Cornell were removed. No answer to that letter was ever received, or, at least, presented to the Senate. To-day this answer was received, and it created a sensation in the Senate. Mr. Sherman presented a long statement in regard to the removals of Arthur and Cornell, giving an exhaustive analysis of the considerations which led to the action of the Executive. Mr. Sherman presented a list of accusations against these officers, which was sufficient, if well-founded, to justify their removal a dozen times over. He charges Collector Arthur with having neglected business, with having given an insufficient amount of time to the public business of the Government, with having employed an unnecessary number of employes and kept them on the rolls after their needlessness was demonstrated, etc., etc. The charges heretofore published against Deputy Collector Lydeker were set forth in full. The anti-Hays Senators, and especially Senator Conkling, were wholly unprepared for such a document, but Mr. Conkling saw that he was put at a great disadvantage, and, as soon as the reading of the Secretary's letter was finished, took the floor and made an intensely bitter speech against the President and the Administration. He charged that the removal of his friends from office was really the result of personal feeling, and that hostile and jealous influences from other parts (meaning Chicago) had influenced the action of the President. He alluded to the latter througout his remarks as "Mr. Hayes," and spoke of him as "the President so called." Senator Thurman undertook to reply without defending Mr. Hayes especially, but said he felt like standing up for any gentleman from Ohio when he was thus attacked. Mr. Conkling rose and sarcastically replied that he had not alluded to any "gentleman" from Ohio. Mr. Thurman proceeded in a general way to criticise Mr. Conkling's attitude without squarely defending the Administration. He thought the document ought to be made public. Mr. Edmonds was the only other speaker, and he made a rather half-way sort of a speech, saying that the President and Secretary Sherman might be right. A vote was taken on the question of making the Secretary's letter public. Conkling opposed this on the grounds that Cornell and Arthur should first have an opportunity to reply, and carried his point by a vote of 40 to 19. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the Secretary of the Treasury as "Mr. Hayes's clerk," and his language was bitterly and offensively personal throughout. The victory seemed to be with Conkling, but, nevertheless, the Secretary's letter is bound to have a good deal of effect in the Senate, and may lead to the confirmation of Merritt and the other custom-house appointments. Mr. Conkling succeeded in having the Secretary's letter referred to the Committee on Commerce, of which he is chairman. His course to-day demonstrates that he is determined to follow up his fight with the Administration, and to defeat the pending nominations if he can. It is expected that the Committee on Commerce will meet to-morrow, and a very lively session may be expected if there is a full attendance of members. The affair of this afternoon shows that Hayes is destitute of any friends in the Senate who have the courage or the ability to stand by him in a fair stand-up fight.

Another Great Fire.

The embers of the Broadway fire are hardly dead before another portion of the business region of the city is visited with a still more destructive conflagration. The fire of Tuesday night resulted in a loss of $1,700,000; that of last night caused a destruction of property and goods amounting, it is estimated, to more than $3,000,000. Making allowances for the almost inevitable exaggeration in the first computations of such losses, there is still reason to believe that the total damage wrought by these two casualties will be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. These are grim figures for the insurance companies, the more so as they are simply the aggregate of loss by two fires in this city in a single week, and do not include other drains to which they have been subjected. The individual firms and merchants whose places of business have been burned have, as a rule, little loss to bear but that resulting from the interruption of their business, for the insurances upon the property destroyed last night seem, upon the investigations made thus far, to be fully adequate, and those affected by Tuesday night's fire exceeded in amount the value of the property insured. The shock of these two disasters must be borne, then, by the insurance companies.

And yet the first reflection upon last night's fire is one of surprise and congratulation that the loss was not greater. The possibility of an extensive conflagration in the "drygoods district" has long been a matter of traditional dread among insurance men. The prediction has been made again and again that when a fire once got under way among the drygoods houses in the neighborhood of Church st., it would not stop short of a national disaster. Last night's fire must be regarded as a narrow escape rather than a calamity. When four buildings had been destroyed, the flames were very near the heart of this most inflammable district, and had almost reached the great Claflin store. Here, by great exertion, the fire was checked, and many millions of dollars saved from the destruction that would have been almost certain to follow if the flames had gained only a few feet. Add to this the fact that there was no such sacrifice of life as on Tuesday night, and it must be admitted that the picture has its encouraging side.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Indians Killed.

A dispatch from Fort Robinson, Neb., dated the 10th inst., gives an account of the killing of over forty Cheyennes by the U. S. troops. The dispatch gives the following particulars:

"The hostile Cheyennes imprisoned here since last October were informed by the commanding officer, a few days ago, they were to be taken back to their agency in the Indian Territory. Since the information was imparted to them they have repeatedly expressed a determination to die before consenting to such a movement. They have become very stubborn for the past few days, and, fearing an attempt to escape, the post commander placed a strong guard over their prison room.

Last night, about eleven o'clock, while nearly every one was in bed, the savages jumped through the windows of the prison room and made for the prairie, which is thickly coated with frozen snow, firing on the guard from revolvers which they had concealed since their capture, dangerously wounding four of the guard, of whom one has since died and another is expected not to survive the day. The main guard rushed out of the guard house upon hearing the firing, and, upon ascertaining the cause and seeing the hostiles running for the bluffs, immediately followed, and, opening fire, shot and killed over forty.

Advices from Fort Sill state that the Indians there have been greatly discontented for two months, and that recently 2,000 of them started southward and were soon heard from as depredating upon the ranchmen. Their excuse was that they have been starved at the agency and proposed to kill such cattle as they need for sustenance.

Failures in 1878.

From the annual circular of the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. it is learned that the total number of failures in the United States for 1878 were 10,478, with liabilities amounting to $224,000,000. This shows an increase over 1877 of 1,571 in number and $40,000,000 in amount. These business casualties have gradually grown since 1872. The agency states that "it is very easy to account for the increase of 1,571 failures among 700,000 business men within a year in which the circumstances have been particularly influential in encouraging casualties of this character." These circumstances are stated at five in number, as follows: 1878 is the fifth year of a depression unparalleled in extent, character, and duration; the weather for the first quarter of the year was unseasonable, and thus most unfavorable for sales and collections; the discussions in and out of Congress as to financial matters and the tariff impaired confidence for the time being, the notable decline in the value of staples the world over; the existence of the epidemic in the South; and, finally, more influential than all others, was the abolition of the Bankrupt Law and the long delay permitted to elapse before its repeal.

Bayard Taylor and Gen. Grant.

During his stay in the German capital he had, on two occasions, prominently come before the public; first, on the reception given to Gen. Grant, and second, at the anniversary of Fourth of July, the celebration of which was combined with commemoration of the death of William Cullen Bryant, his brother editor and poet. On both days he delighted the company with his genial ways and the sparkling rays of his intellect. On meeting Gen. Grant, whose re-election as President he vigorously opposed in the columns of the *Tribune*, he was somewhat constrained, but the General's good-natured disposition soon set him at ease, and to judge from their mutual exchange of hearty civilities, they separated as firm friends. One of the first telegrams that consoled Mrs. Taylor in her terrible affliction, came from Gen. Grant, who, in mournful words, alluded to his personal connection with her husband, and the kindness experienced at his hands. —*Berlin Letter.*

Speaker Long.

Of Henry M. Long, Speaker-elect of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, an exchange says he was born in Pittsburg in 1836, his mother being descended from a Chester county Quaker, and his father hailed from Washington county. He was educated in public and private schools, completing his studies at the West Chester Academy and the West Virginia University. Subsequently he read law, but never practised in his profession. Mr. Long was nine years in the oil producing and refining business, since which time he was one of the editors and proprietors of the Pittsburg *Gazette*. He was for several years a member of the Allegheny City Councils, and President of the Common Branch in 1874, resigning to accept a position in the Legislature, where he is now commencing his third term.

Carver and Bogardus have concluded a match for a shooting contest, which will eclipse any thing of the kind on record. The stakes are to be not less than $10,000 a side, and as much more as may be agreed upon before the date of the match. Each contestant will be obliged to break 20,000 glass balls within six days or 144 hours. Captain Bogardus will use a shot gun, firing from both barrels, at balls sprung from two Bogardus traps, at 15 yards rise. The doctor has the choice of either a shot gun or a rifle, the selection to be announced before the discharge of the first shot. If he selects a shot gun, he will be governed by the rules that are to apply to the firing of his adversary. If his choice is a rifle, the balls are to be thrown into the air either by hand or from a trap, at the option of the marksman. The match is to be shot some time between September 1 and Dec. 31, and is to be open to all those desiring to compete who will deposit stakes equal in amount to those of the champions.

The accomplishment of resumption without a jar to the commercial world upsets the predictions of the greenback organs, and they are now dismally predicting that we are enjoying a calm "that precedes a gigantic and convulsive storm the equal of which the country has never before seen." The lugubrious organs will do the public a favor if they will give us a rest in the matter of prophesying. If the people of the United States will act with common sense hereafter, and help instead of hinder the full accomplishment of resumption, the country will enter upon an era of prosperity greater than has ever before blessed it.

Old Weather Probabilities is to be employed to run some of the railroads in the West. It has been proposed to the Signal Service Bureau at Washington, by a leading trunk railroad in the West, to have telegraphed to all the depots and water stations on its line the midnight report of the weather for the following twenty-four hours, by which means conductors and locomotive drivers will be enabled to guide themselves accordingly, and supervisors of sections will be enabled to prepare themselves for the emergency of snow, rain or wind. This is the beginning of a wonderful influence of control in the internal commerce of the country. It is customary for all seamen to consult "Old Probs" for instructions about leaving a port, his advice being potential at all times. No prudent mariner riding at anchor in any haven will spread his sails to depart if "Old Probs" assures him that a gale is careening on the coast to grapple with him in a death struggle. And now the iron horse is to be bridled by the same power, and with "Old Prob's" hand on his bit, guided in safety over the earth. It is an adaption of science in the promotion of guards to protect human life and material wealth, the value of which cannot be overestimated.

The result of the contest for United States Senator in Connecticut will disappoint those who looked for the election of a man of National reputation. Ex-Postmaster-General Jewell, Gen. Hawley, and, in a lesser degree, Mr. Harrison, are men who are known beyond the boundaries of their State and would have given it prominence in the Senate by the force of their abilities. But they destroyed each other by rivalry. Mr. Platt, who has been nominated after a protracted balloting, is a man solely of local reputation. He has held State offices, has served in both branches of the Legislature, and has acted as Speaker of the House. It must be added that he is a man of ability and convictions, to whom his chief competitor paid a very warm tribute, at the very moment of defeat. Perhaps it ought also to be added in defence of the much-abused "dark horse," who persists in carrying off so many of the prizes of politics, that if obscure men were never chosen to good offices the breed of distinguished men would, in process of time, become extinct.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the condition of the iron business at the beginning of the year 1879. No industry suffered more severely from the effects of the late and partially pending financial crisis than the iron manufacturers, the smelting of iron ores having been prostrated to a condition, at one time, of almost hopeless bankruptcy. The rebound from this prostration is now in progress, and the recovery of this vast interest, during the year 1878 particularly, was most cheering. More furnace fires were rekindled in this State in the past year than were started in any year since 1868, while the increased machinery in rolling mills, for bar iron and rail, has been immense, enlarging the capacity of the American manufacturers as much as forty per cent. over that of any year since 1870. This is most cheering, and shows the character of development and enterprise in other directions. It is the best proof of revival of business we now have outside of resumption on the part of the Federal Government.

It is worth mentioning specially that nineteen Molly Maguires have been hanged in Pennsylvania. Martin Bergen, who died on the 16th inst., was the last executed. There are two still in jeopardy of their lives for crimes committed in 1875. This is an example of the retribution which surely awaits the murderer, or to put it in another way, of the chances of impunity which he may reasonably count upon. The Mollies were banded together by oaths, and death was the penalty of treason to the order; yet this has not prevented the Government from securing the testimony of frightened or repentant Maguires. Such conspiracies can never be sure of the fidelity of all who are engaged in them. The judicial proceedings in Pennsylvania greatly redound to the credit of the officers of the law employed in the prosecutions, who have exhibited tact, courage and a thorough devotion to public duty.

A rather novel method of obtaining contributions for the poor and needy was adopted in New York city on Tuesday of last week. A committee of responsible and well known gentlemen sent out seventy-six wagons with eighty-three men and one hundred boys; with proper certificates of authority to canvass the city for anything the charitably disposed might be willing to give. Articles of clothing, furniture, wood, coal, provisions, money, or whatever could be made serviceable to the poor, were solicited. What was received was to be divided among various charitable institutions. Organized charity in one form or another is being adopted in all our cities, and indiscriminate giving to mendicants is becoming to be seen as an injury to society by the encouragement it gives to street beggars.

The opinion expressed by different papers concerning the responsibility for the delay of the reprieve which was intended to lengthen the lives of Sharpe and McDonnell, do not agree on all points, though Governor Hartranft is freely criticised for his lack of firmness and decision. That there are any grounds for the very serious charge made by the New York *World*, that his purpose was political capital, we do not believe. The Philadelphia *Times* very properly censures the counsel of the prisoners for a failure to notify the Sheriff that an application for a reprieve was pending, in order that he might have postponed the execution an hour or two, as he would have had authority, in the death warrant, for doing.

During the snow blockade on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, it is estimated that the loss to the company will amount to about $45,000 per day. The company have about five thousand freight cars, and freight enough was collected at the various depots, it is estimated, to have loaded five thousand more cars. If these cars had been put in one continuous line they would have reached from Erie to Buffalo.

The late Caleb Cushing's will will soon be probated. It is supposed that the property is worth $1,000,000, much of it being land in the South and West.

In the libel suit of Ward a Fechter, the actor, against Col. M. Clinz, of the Philadelphia *Times*, the defendant was arrested one day last week, and waiving a hearing, gave bail in the sum of $500 for court. The *Times* charged Fechter with being drunk on the stage.

And now the N. Y. *World* is trying to show that the Democrats didn't oppose Resumption! This is like their being the champions of the greenback currency. They are "all right on the goose"—after the goose is captured. They are in favor of Republican measures after they become popular.

Referring to the Democratic cry that Grant's movements in Europe are made with a view to affect the Presidential campaign in 1880, the N. Y. *Herald* says: "It is one of the misfortunes that dog public men in a country like ours that every act of their lives has to be judged from the standpoint of those who contemplate it in the light of the ignoble hunt for votes." These remarks are well timed and pertinent.

Mrs. John A. Logan, is working to get the Illinois Senatorship for her husband. She "is in charge of the Logan headquarters at Springfield, assisted by a daughter, quite as pretty and very near as skilful a politician as the mother. * * Eight years ago this lady was rightfully given the credit for electing her husband to a seat in the Senate; two years ago she worked hard, but it was against fate, and all her tact and skill were unavailing.

The Standard Oil Company signally failed to capture even the janitor of the Producers' Council at the recent meeting in Titusville. The producers by a very large majority refused to appoint any Committee of Conference and the fight against monopoly goes on with increased assurance of success. The good sense of the Council in refusing to stack arms with victory in full view is generally commended. The Standards bribes were as inoperative as their threats.

Miss Anna Dickinson has returned to the lecture platform, and Friday evening last she spoke in Chickering Hall, New York, to a large audience. Her subject was "Platform and Stage," and she dwelt on the universal charm of the theatre, its influences on the deepest feelings of all classes, and ridiculed the statement of the decadence of the drama. She closed with an impassioned appeal for the genius which finds expression on the stage, and which often suffers from ignorant and Puritanic criticism.

Body-snatching has been reduced to a fine art in Louisville, Kentucky. The resurrectionists of that city take their ghastly plunder openly and with the involuntary aid of the sexton. Last Sunday two white men called at the Western Cemetery and requested permission to see the remains of a small negro child which had been deposited in the vault. Their request was granted and they went away. Coming again in the evening, they asked for one more view, and while the sexton went for a candle they took the small coffin with its contents and vanished. The theft was not discovered until Tuesday. No clue has been obtained to the audacious resurrectionists.

Theological students reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so, if there be infidels, there must be also christians. If this be true of money and religion, will not the same rule apply to "put up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless nostrums prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put up medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has resulted in the manufacture of many shoddy alterative and tonic remedies, but one after another these have disappeared, the proprietors having found that, now matter how loud they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver and blood, toning up, regulating, and purying the system. It speedily allays all bronchial irritation and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.
(Successors to J. L. Gaitean & Co.)
Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in
Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.
WARREN ROOFING.
Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.
Office 262 Main St.—2d Door of Balcony.
W. P. Layhsop Stanley B. Cowing
13-30 yl

HEATH AND HAPPINESS.
Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,
the only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. Your genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Keller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 13-29 y1

Notice.
There will be a meeting of the members of the Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at the office of the company, Bradford, Pa., on Monday, the third day of February, 1879, between the hours of two and four p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and officers to serve for the ensuing year.
I. H. Hilliard, Sec'y.
Bradford, Pa., Jan. 8, 1879.—3d tm

	Warren	7.45 a. m.
	Irvineton	8.00 a. m.
	Corry	9.05 a. m.
	arr. at Erie	10 0 a. m.
	EASTWARD.	
RE MAIL leaves	Erie	11.30 a. m.
	Corry	1.55 p. m.
	Irvineton	2.30 p. m.
	Warren	2.35 p. m.
arr. at	Philadelphia	4.50 p. m.
SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves	Erie	4.00 p. m.
	Corry	8.10 a. m.

IS THERE
TROUBLE
IN YOUR
FAMILY?
TAKE THE
MINER
AND SETTLE IT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A
RELIABLE HOME COMPANY.
THE BRADFORD MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Is one of our State Institutions.
Organized under our New Constitution: chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against Fire and Lightning on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company until they have fully investigated them.
The Company Commences Business with $200,000.
Insurance properly subscribed on the law directs, and p epared to INSURE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving Insurance at actual cost, and has no intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fance salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses promptly; and keeping the money at home, where it should be.
Farm Buildings a Specialty.
They are protected against Lightning, whether fire enters or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors, Officers and Citizens:
DIRECTORS.
Col. A. J. Wilcox, Enos Parsons, Dr. H. S. Baker, C. J. Lane, F. S. Johnston, L. G. Peck, A. H. Borchert, J. K. Wallace, D. A. Easterbrook, Joseph Z. Post, I. H. Hilliard.
OFFICERS.
Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; L. G. Peck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; I. H. Hilliard Secretary.
NOTICE.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 2nd, as their office in Bradford, Pa., the following resolution was passed:
Resolved, That the Company under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any frame or brick in the borough of Bradford or any other town. And that the business of said Company be principally confined to detached dwellings and detached mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.
I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

BETTER TIMES!
And the general Revival in Business now so confidently looked for, will surely bring higher prices for all manufactured goods particularly for FURNITURE, which is at present being sold at prices based upon extremely low figures for labor and materials. There cannot more favorable TIME to buy, and as we give purchasers the advantage of buying at Retail, at our Factory at Regular Wholesale Prices, we claim that it is the BEST PLACE.
Albert Best & Co.
Manufactory & Warerooms.
39 & 41 PERRY STREET,
near Main street.
BUFFALO, N Y
Photographs to select from will be sent to customers unable to visit our Factory.
1344

Buy only the genuine
BUCHALOS.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Buffalo Scale Co.,
322 to 334 Exchange Street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Diseases of Kidneys, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.
Agent in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere 13 45-1y

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.
Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as Agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Holloway & Co., New York

A CURE FOR ALL!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases
Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each
Holloway & Co., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST,
FINEST AND
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever Brought to Smethport.
—to—
Gents' and Boys' Clothing
A SPECIALTY.
—to—
Overcoats to Suit Everybody.
—to—
We have purchased these goods at greatly reduced prices and are selling at figures so low as to
DEFY COMPETITION.
We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everybody that we have a fine assortment of goods and sell them at lower prices than any other firm in McKean County.
HASKILL & GIFFORD,
Main Street, SMETHPORT

SAVE MONEY
By Trading at the
CENTRAL CASH STORE
THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and MILLINERY
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS
Cash and Small Profits.
W. D. GALLUP,
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

The Best Wagon on Wheels
IS MANUFACTURED BY
FISH BROS. & CO.,
RACINE, WIS
WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF
FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,
And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the
BEST OF WORKMEN.
Using nothing but
first-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,
And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making
"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"
We give the following warranty with each wagon:
We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No..... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.
Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {Tyler G. Fish, Edwin B. Fish, Jno. C. Hussell} FISH BROS. & CO.
Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.
FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS & CO.,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
A FULL LINE OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES
LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!
DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!
Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.
161 State St., CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 23, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 338, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
W. T. CALLAH, W. M.
G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. H. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilbur, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—M. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Fort Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport
Prothonotary.—John B. Brinkley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Borer.
Commissioners Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners.—J. A. Patterson, J. E. B. White
Auditors.—O. D. Veeburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—U. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M. L. Armstrong
Asst Burgess—H. L. McCoy
Council—C M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S A Erskine N W Abbey J C Hamlin
Constable—M. L. Barlingame.
School Directors—M. L. Rogers B D Hamlin B L Knapp E G Brown E Sartwell L Burlingame
Poormasters—E F Walker O W Gallup
Justices—G M Smith P Ford
Auditors—C E Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Clothes Wringers repaired at Masons'.

—The County Auditors are still in session.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The February election occurs on Tuesday of court week.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—The new locomotive for the "Peg-leg" railroad has been shipped, and it is expected that the road will soon be doing business again.

—Potter county pays the *Journal* $174 for doing the county printing this year. The county ought not to fail by reason of such contracts.

—Yesterday was the first day for a month or six weeks that a person could remain out of doors a moment with any degree of comfort.

—The Presbyterian society of Bradford have asked their pastor, Rev. Williams, to resign, and offered him a handsome bonus for so doing.

—Gov. Hartranft has signed 35 death warrants since he has been in office—the largest number under any one Chief Magistrate in the history of the State.

—Trying to chew caramels with false teeth ranks with trying to untie a knotted shoestring with mittens on your hands, or to do business without advertising.

—The Potter *Journal* says that C. L. Wheeler, of Bradford, has been elevated to the rank and dignity of D. D. G. M. o' the A. F. & A. M. for McKean, Cameron and Potter counties.

—An exchange says: The clerk of the weather has probably been refused a pass on some of the New York roads, and this induced him, no doubt, to try his little game of freeze-out on all railroads in the State.

—Will neighbor Barbour allow us to again remark that he runs an unusually good paper in a very dull and lifeless town? The MINER would be a credit to a place ten times the size of Smethport. —*Bradford Era.*

—As a preliminary to further talk respecting the Eldred and Wellsville railroad it has been ascertained that the nearest route from Wellsville to Eldred is by way of Bolivar, 20 miles. By the Honeoye route it is five miles further.

—We would feel completely at sea without a copy of the *Tribune Almanac*. It is the old reliable on statistics and its figures never lie. Send 25 cents to the publishers and when you talk politics or finance you will always have the correct data to fall back on.

—Joe. Barnes, who carries the mail between Smethport and Kasson, is always on time regardless of the snow and cold. If the contract were awarded Joe of carrying the mails between this point and Buffalo, on foot, the chances are that they would reach us more regularly.

—A young lady from Bradford, daughter of a wealthy widow, was detected stealing a shirt and a quantity of jewelry. The daughter and mother are well supplied with worldly goods, and with the daughter it is nothing more or less than an unfortunate mania for stealing.

—A late newspaper directory says the total number of periodical publications in the United States is 8,703 against 9,340 one year ago. There are 18 more daily and 307 more weekly newspapers than were reported in the edition of January, 1878. The total increase in the United States of all sorts is 362.

—The meetings in the M. E. Church are going on with a continued increase in interest and spirituality. All are cordially invited to attend.

—The ice bridge at Niagara Falls has become a fixture, and the ice scenery is increasing in beauty and grandeur. The spray has frozen over three feet thick on the trunks of trees in the vicinity of the Falls. An excursion train to the Falls would now be pleasant and perhaps profitable, if there was no danger of being snow-bound.

—Not a groan was heard, not a shriek nor shout, as her feet flew out from under, but she looked to see that no man was about, and then she—yelled like thunder. The legs of her stockings were red and blue, and the stripes run round and round 'em; her gum elastics were broken in two, and a small boy found 'em.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

—The Bradford postoffice has risen to the rank of third in the state of Pennsylvania, doing a business of $16,000 per quarter. About 3,000 letters are received daily and 2,500 sent, an average of 170 are weekly sent to the dead letter office. The salary of the postmaster is $2,300 with an allowance of $1,500 for clerk hire.

—Captain Bogardus offers to shoot Dr. Carver for $1000.—*Exchange.* Dr. Carver never harmed us, and we shall not contribute a cent towards having him shot. But if the Captain will shoot Mr. —— (we withhold his name out of respect to the feelings of his aunt in the west) for a thousand dollars, we'll subscribe on the spot.

—Why cannot McKean county have a new court house, that will be in keeping with her handsome jail? She is one of the wealthiest counties in the State, her population is rapidly increasing, while her legal business has more than doubled during the past three years. Let the matter be agitated by the people until the grand jury takes the proper steps.—*Kane Blade.*

—An editor in one of the northern counties of this State has received two dollars in an envelope, with the writing "Conscience money," written in trembling hand, as though the writer was about to die. The editor don't know which of his subscribers to give credit to for the two dollars, and he has decided to give his two hundred delinquents credit for one cent each.

—The annual election for President and Directors of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company was held at the office of the Company in Coudersport on Monday, the 13th inst., and the following officers were elected: John S. Ross, President; Directors, A. G. Olmsted, T. Guilford Smith, A. F. Jones, P. A. Stebbins, Jr., Chas. H. Armstrong and Wm. K. Jones.

—While taking a ride on Tuesday last, Mrs. F. N. Taylor and a lady friend from Kendall attempted to turn around near the residence of John C. Hamlin and were upset. The horse finding himself without driver started down Main street at a fearful rate and was finally stopped in front of Haskill & Gifford's store. The crowd which assembled at that stage of the proceedings called forth the presence of many who thought that a most serious accident had occurred. But fortunately the ladies were not injured.

—New regulations are announced by the commissioners of internal revenue in relation to empty cigar boxes. He now requires the stamp to be entirely removed. Several dealers in Pittsburgh have recently been arrested for having neglected to entirely remove the stamp. The penalty is $50 and costs for each package. The best way is to smash the box for kindling wood the moment it is empty. Then there is no danger of arrest or trouble with the collectors, who are required to enforce the new order.

—Mr. Peter Herdic, who has been confined to his house for two months past, has quietly disappeared from Williamsport. He has slipped away—it is given out to Florida—but his whereabouts are not known. Several indictments are hanging over him at Lancaster for obtaining money under false pretenses, and his trial was only deferred on the certificate of a physician that his health would not warrant his appearance in Court. Other parties have been seeking an opportunity for some time to arrest him.

—A Kentucky girl who chewed *gum*, had a strange experience lately. Her jaw got to working and she couldn't stop it. She pressed against it with her hand, but the jaw opened and almost lifted her off her feet, and it kept on opening and shutting with the greatest regularity. The doctor came and tried to stop it, but couldn't. At last she was given chloroform, and made insensible, bandages were applied, and the jaw ceased working. It was caused by spasmodic action of the facial muscles from over-exertion.

—The Punxsutawney *Spirit* gives the details of the burning of a little child at Troutville, Clearfield county: "A child of Michael Shugerts, living near Troutville, Clearfield county, aged about one year, was burned so badly on Monday evening last that it died in a few hours. The mother had gone out to milk and left the child alone in the kitchen. During her absence, the child, it is supposed, crept too near the stove and its clothes catching on fire were entirely consumed before she returned. The body of the unfortunate little thing was burned to a crisp and was relieved of its sufferings by death, several hours after the occurrence. This is another warning to mothers against leaving small children alone within reach of fire."

—W. F. Brady, junior editor of the Brookville *Graphic*, died suddenly at the residence of his partner, W. G. Clark, on Sunday, 5th inst. He had been drinking considerably and was trying to sober up. The doctor gave him a prescription composed of morphine, chloral hydrate and bromide of potassium, such as is given in like cases, to the extent of a two-ounce bottle, with instructions to take one teaspoonful every two hours, and admonished him to follow the directions closely. At 10 o'clock Saturday evening he went to bed, but failing to put in appearance at breakfast Sunday morning it was thought best to let him sleep until dinner. When Mr. Clark went to awaken him for dinner he was cold in the embrace of death. The two ounce bottle stood by his bed-side empty. Deceased was about 27 years of age and possessed of more than average ability as a newspaper paragraph writer.

—The Coudersport people speak in high terms of the select readings of Miss Eva Allen.

—It is said that our friend Mart. Smith makes the largest hole in a snow drift of any man ever tipped from a sleigh. The Farmer's Valley people will make oath to this fact.

—An exchange says: The correct view, which experience brings to each man, is that advertising should be included in the general estimate of expenses, as regularly as store rent, clerk hire and insurance. It is often said that a good stand at a high rent is better than a poor one rent free. Well, sir, advertising brings a man before the public in a way that makes any "stand" good. The best stand you can have is to be in the newspapers. These are facts brought out in spring trade. Most of our business houses should be so extensively engaged in advertising that it could be made a special department. The great question with every firm is what does the public know about us, and the proper reply is just what we tell them. That is the true view of advertising.

—Judge Mayer, of the Clearfield district, presided at a recent session of the Lycoming county courts and gave a decision which is attracting considerable attention. The Philadelphia *Press* has this to say concerning it: "If the decision of Judge Mayer, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Horace E. Taylor, has been correctly reported by telegraph, it would seem that a banker who misappropriates the funds of depositors cannot be prosecuted for embezzlement. Taylor had a private bank in Williamsport, and failed some time since. The depositors lost something like $80,000. They procured the indictment of Taylor, but when he was arraigned for trial the Court ruled that the evidence of depositors could not be received to prove an embezzlement, and directed a *nol. pros.* to be entered."

—For several weeks past there have been reports that several ladies have been insulted by scoundrels whom they have encountered on the streets at nightfall. Monday evening Mrs. Monroe, a middle aged woman, made West street ring with her screams of "Help! Murder!" etc.—She was found in a great state of agitation, and claimed that an unknown man had assaulted her, and knocked he down by a fearful blow in the face. Her face corroborated the story, her teeth being knocked out and her nose and lips bleeding freely. Her assailant escaped by running down Second street. What his object was does not appear. Mrs. Monroe had been to the grocery to get a few things while her husband was at church. It is reported that she is seriously injured.—*Olean Record.*

Wanted.

150,000 feet of Elm, White Oak and Maple logs. To be delivered at the Rogers Mill, Smethport, Pa. For terms and particulars call at the Extract Works.

Apples for Sale.

Charles Douglass has just received a car load of fine apples which he is selling at retail or wholesale, at very low prices. Call at his store and examine the fruit. 2-w

Trouble with the Oil.

The Titusville *Herald* of a recent date says that the intense cold and pressure develops paraffine in crude petroleum, and thus we find that the pipe lines of the oil region have become so clogged with paraffine since the advent of the Arctic wave, that they cannot transport oil in sufficient quantity to keep pace with the production. It is claimed that in the northern oil field alone from five to eight thousand barrels of oil are going to waste daily from this cause. In some cases the freezing is not so great as in others. This is owing to the oil being pumped through pipes sunk in the ground. The drilling and pumping wells have also in many cases been brought to a stand still, partly because the streams which feed the boilers are frozen dry, and partly because the men cannot stand or work in the derricks with the weather at or below zero.

LAND OF WONDERS.—As the tide of empire seems to be rolling toward California just now, we favor our readers with the following from an exchange: California is a land of wonders. There are fresh flowers every month in the year, and winter wears the bloom of spring. There are waterfalls three and four times as high as Niagara; natural bridges of white marble; some thousand of gold bearing veins; inexhaustible quantities of iron and chrome, lead, bismuth and quicksilver, clay, and in short, everything that can bless an industrious and enterprising people. In one valley were found more than forty springs over one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. In another valley sixteen geysers, like the celebrated one in Iceland. In this famous abode of Vulcan the rocks are so hot that you can stand upon them but a short time, even with thick boots on. The roar of the geysers at times may be heard a mile or more, and the moment is one of the most intense interest, as you approach them.

What Our County Pays for the Support of Criminals.

The following will give our readers an idea of what it costs McKean county to support her criminals. This table refers to the year 1878:

Number of prisoners	24
Total days for 1878,	5,564
Cost at 20¾ per day,	$1,154,58
Cr. by labor,	931,97
	$ 222,56
Funeral expenses,	16.00
Amount due State,	$ 238,56

The cost of taking prisoners to the Penitentiary for the year was 706.63, making a total for prisoners sentenced of $942,19. Add to this the costs of prosecution and maintenance at the county jail, both of those who are sentenced to the penitentiary and the many who are tried and not convicted or receive light sentences, and this amount will be largely swelled. It will be seen that the cost of maintenance at the Penitentiary is comparatively the smallest item. The cost of each man is but 20¾ cents per day, or $1,40¼ per week, or $75,73 per year. It would seem an act of mercy to the taxpayers to send the whole lot to the penitentiary as speedily and briefly as possible—and for the longest term the law will permit.

Auditor General's Report.

From the Auditor General's Report we copy the following items which will be found of interest:

TAX ON CORPORATION STOCK.

The following corporations within the county paid to the State as tax on stock as follows:

Buffalo Coal Co.,	$151,95
Bradford Oil Co.,	110,69
McK. & B. R. R. Co.,	79,98
TAX ON COAL COMPANIES.	
Buffalo Coal Co.,	2,365,87
TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
McKean County.	$470,25
TAX ON LOANS.	
A. H. Medbery, Treasurer,	84,08
TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS.	
McK. & B. R. R. Co.	552,44
TAX ON WRITS, DEEDS, WILLS, &c.	
C. K. Sartwell Proth'y &c.	1,885,75
RETAILERS LICENSES.	
A. H. Medbery, Treasurer,	2,68
W. D. Gallup, "	2,520,63
TAVERN LICENSES.	
A. H. Medbery, Treasurer,	43,23
W. D. Gallup, "	3,964,75
BILLIARD TABLES.	
A. H. Medbery, Treasurer,	33,00
W. D. Gallup, "	408,12
EATING HOUSE LICENSES.	
W. D. Gallup,	323,50
PEDDLERS LICENSES.	
W. D. Gallup,	28,50
COMMON SCHOOLS.	
McKean County,	2,839,84
LIST OF BANKS IN TAXATION.	
Tunn Valley Bank, Bradford	
H. Hamlin, Banker, Smethport.	

A Narrow Escape.

One George McCullugh, of Custer City, had a most narrow escape on Wednesday last from a terrible death. The particulars of the affair, as given by the *Era*, are as follows:

It appears that Mr. McCullugh desired to use a large black bottle for some purpose, and wished to remove the contents, which he supposed to be nothing more than camphor gum. Stepping to the stove he opened the cover and proceeded to pour the substance into the fire, when a quantity of powder suddenly shot out, and although he stepped back instantly, the powder ignited before he could get away from the stove and the bottle exploded in his right hand with a most terrific noise, terribly lacerating the member and nearly removing the thumb. A painful gash was cut in the side of the head, which proved fortunately only a flesh wound and not at all dangerous. The concussion produced by the explosion shattered the windows in the room, and pieces of the bottle, none being larger than a pen, were found in every part of the house. The flash from the powder penetrated the board partition and set fire to the wall paper in an adjoining room, but the flames were easily subdued without doing any damage. Mrs. McCullugh stood near her husband when the explosion occurred, but was not injured in the least.

Shocking Suicide.

At Findley's Lake, Chautauqua county, N. Y., last Sunday evening, a man by the name of John Rowley, son of Hial Rowley, suicided by shooting himself with a rifle. He was unmarried, and resided with his brother-in-law, John Hill, at that place. Early in the evening he went up stairs to his room, and shortly after the report of a gun was heard in that direction. The family hastened to the room, where, lying upon the floor, with a bullet hole in his head, from which the blood was flowing freely, they beheld the lifeless form of the unfortunate victim. The ball entered at the forehead and passed directly through the brain, coming out at the back of his head. He was about thirty-five years of age, temperate, honest and respectable.

Financial embarrassment, coupled with unrequitted love, is assigned as the cause of the rash act. It is stated deceased was affected with aberration of mind. On Saturday, the day preceding the one on which he destroyed his life, he went to the woods, only a short distance from the house, and there, under a tree where in summer he had often lounged, and doubtless stocked his mind with silly love stories, dug his own grave and left a request to be buried there.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Some one who seems to know about the relation of a good newspaper to the family writes that the strong attachment of subscribers to well conducted newspapers is fully confirmed by publishers. "Stop my paper," words of dread to beginners in business, lose their terrors after a paper has been established for a term of years. So long as a paper pursues a just, honorable and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers in all respects, the ties of friendship between the subscribers and the paper are as hard to break by an outside party as the link which binds old friends in business or in social life. Occasional defects and errors in a newspaper are overlooked by those who have become attached to it, through its personal, for years. They sometimes become dissatisfied with it on account of something which has slipped into its columns, and may stop taking it; but the absence of the familiar sheet at their homes and offices for weeks becomes an insupportable privation and they hasten to take it again, and possibly apologise for having it stopped. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contracted by a reader for a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit its continued support. Hence a conscientiously conducted newspaper becomes a favorite in a family.

Important.

L. W. Mason has rented shop and tools of M. A. Sprague, and will in the future have full control of the tin and sheet iron department. Farmers, now is the time for ordering tin sap buckets and pans for sugar making. Orders left at shop, on Fulton st., between Main and King will receive prompt attention.

Fresh Oysters.

A full supply of fresh tub oysters is kept constantly on hand at Picard's Bakery and Provision store. He has a neatly arranged eating room connected with his store and will supply them cooked in every style, or will supply families and parties with quantities to suit. 47tf

—Our old friend Capt. Cory is again in luck. He has recently sold three and one-tenth acres of land to the Tide Water Pipe Line Company on which to erect a pump station. The Captain says a large number of pipe layers are now at his place awaiting the arrival of pipe.

ON THE WING.

From our Regular Correspondent.

ALLEGANY BRIDGE, Jan. 21, 1879.

It seems to me almost like cruelty to animals to force the "Orphan" to produce something from what he has seen or heard that will be new or interesting to your many readers. But here he goes. Will give an item or two if he passes a sleepless night. What will it be? Oh, yes, now I have it. There is some little irregularity or delay of trains on the B. N. Y. & P. road to-day in consequence of a light fall of snow, (or *heavy frost*, with strong current of air), snow slide, avalanche or train off the track, as reporters state, according to their disposition, temperament and early training.

Eldred keeps on growing regardless of the snow blockade. New building are going up constantly, but for what purpose I can scarcely conceive, for there are already nine hotels, the Dolan Hotel, Central House, National Hotel, Haines House, Dennis House, Western Hotel, Stample Hotel and Restaurant; also four restaurants, five billiard halls, two hardware stores, four or five groceries, two clothing stores, two drug stores, three meat markets, two tin shops, two lumber yards, one wheel and hand factory, one sawmill, four blacksmith shops, two bakeries, one photograph gallery, three liveries, kept by Steele, Haines, and Snyder, two newsrooms, two printing houses, three dry goods stores, four millinery stores, three wagon shops, three jewelry stores, three or four laundries, two barber shops, and there will soon be a banking house, the safe having already been ordered. The bank will be located in the Dolan House and run by P. McGough, formerly President of the Parker Savings Bank, in Parker City. Mr. M. is now Vice President of the Exchange Bank of Franklin. This house will be named the Bank of Eldred. There are some four law offices so a person can get his wrongs redressed without delay; also six ——— seven doctors of different *schools*, so that a patient can be bled or purged in the latest style, as suits his fancy. I failed to mention the iron works and furniture shop.

A. King, of Erie, Pa., has sold out his William Penn restaurant to Messrs. Moses & Fitzgerald who hold themselves in readiness to meet all the old friends of the Penn House with a smile and serve up anything in their line, from quails on toast down to a ham sandwich.

Archie Moore has sold his meat market on Main street to Mr. Graves.

The Methodist people are holding protracted meetings in their new church, and, by the way, Eldred churches are keeping pace with its growth, there being three:—Union, United Brethren, and Methodist.

Look out for the grand hop at the Central house next week. Reuben understands how they are gotten up and may send you an invitation, if you're good.

The genial and gentlemanly Charley of the Dolan House took pity on the Orphan and invited him to a sleigh ride behind the little brown ponies, Emma and Anna. We traveled as far south as Larrabee and took a bird's eye view of the landscape. Charley thinks they are trotters, but guess they *pace* some. Dolan's *house is nearly completed*. When finished it will be one of the most commodious and costly furnished hotels outside the cities. The rooms are all large, high between joints and well lighted. The bill of fare corresponds with the size and make of the building. What is there that is pleasanter or more quieting to a hungry man than a *bill of fare* (as long as your arm) containing the whole vocabulary of edibles, from venison steak down to codfish balls, and served by experienced dining room girls that know how to cater to the appetites of their guests. This is the state of things at the Dolan House.

Eldred is by necessity a temperance town, the courts having refused to grant licenses, so the thirsty have to drink birch beer or *coffee royal*. The question of license or no license bids fair to be the next great issue for the people of Eldred to settle. Some think (and quite reasonably) that it is quite as wholesome for the prosperity of the town to grant a number of licenses to responsible parties located on the main streets, and also associated with other legitimate business, as to allow only a few by-places to sell without wholesome regulation.

Every one looks so pleasant and smiles so sweetly this morning, just because we had seven inches fall of fresh snow last night, never was drifted. I try to smile but can only wrinkle up my face. This beats the beater.

THE ORPHAN.

A Strange Case.

The Nunda *News* tells the following story:

"Mrs. Owen, an old lady living alone at Mount Morris, was found dead in her room on Saturday morning last, and it is thought she must have been dead full two weeks. Those who had called at the house for two weeks before had found it closed, and they supposed she was absent at Geneseo or Groveland, where she sometimes visited friends. A clergyman had called at the house some ten days before the discovery of her dead body and left his card under the door, which was found there on Saturday. A lady that she was in the habit of visiting came to Mount Morris, and when she found her house closed made inquiries among the neighbors which resulted in examining the house. They found her body on the floor near the front door, and she was attired in her night dress and stockings. The cold weather had frozen it solid so that it was well preserved, but it was a shocking sight. Whether she was taken suddenly ill and attempted to get to the door and call for help, or how she died, will probably remain a mystery. She was a woman who had the use of some property and was in comfortable circumstances."

—A number of boothlacks burglariously entered the restaurant of R. Bundy, in Bradford, on Saturday last, and three or four of the number were afterwards arrested and placed in the lockup. They proved to be a very hard set and finally set fire to the wood work of the cell door in hopes of getting out. The fire was discovered before much damage had been done. Some outside parties come to their relief that evening, however, drawing the staple that held the bar and letting the birds out.

—Bradford is happy. The document declaring that place a city has arrived from the Governor.

—An oil well is to be immediately drilled on the farm of John Geary, on Cole Creek. The engine and boiler are on the ground.

—Hon. W. W. Brown has been in Harrisburg lately with the view to obtaining the passage of a bill that will be of some relief to the authorities of Bradford, in reference to the city charter.

—By the Bradford *Era* we learn that "Mr. Converse, of Tarport, has accepted a position in the Sheriff's office and will go to Smethport in a few days to assume his duties."

—Although doctors Knapp and Beiver tried their skill as veterinary men on the horse of Billy Daly, the horse died yesterday. This is the fourth horse that *Billy has lost since last spring.*

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the new Oil Exchange, last evening, it was decided to hold the formal opening on or about the 10th of February. Further arrangements are to be perfected at the meeting to be held next Saturday evening.—*Era.*

—An Erie milkman who was lately fined for selling milk on Sunday does not intend to quit business, but wants to get a new kind of cows. He advertises for milk cows, regardless of cost, who will give their Sunday milk on Saturday. That kind of cows will certainly keep him out of *difficulty.*

A Tame Occurrence.

The Chinamen celebrated Tuesday of this week as their new year's holiday, and according to the Bradford *Era* their celebration in that city was rather a tame affair owing to the fact that Burgess Fuller would not allow them to carry out the programme they had arranged. In China the day is observed by the firing off of fire crackers, gorgeous processions and demonstrations of various kinds, and the celestials in Bradford intended engaging in all this, but were restrained by the law. They accepted the rebuke with Christian fortitude, and celebrated the day in feasting and calling on their friends. The washee business was brought to a stand still, and at 12 o'clock every household sat down to a big dinner, which varied from the every day meal of rice to such delicacies as oysters, celery, oranges, cakes, pies and fried goose.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

A Congregation made Happy.

We noticed yesterday the lady who has so disturbed the congregation of late did not cough once. On inquiry we found she had been taking Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey. 25c

DON'T FORGET.

If you are sick "PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER" will aid nature in making you well again, where all else fails. If you are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach, bowels or liver, it is your own fault if you remain ill, when you have at hand "PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER," a sovereign remedy in all such ailments. If you feel just as bad as you can *possibly*, and don't know what to do with yourself *possibly*, go to the nearest druggists for a bottle of PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER" and forever bless the day you first heard of such a remedy.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 e o w, 1y

Cure for Sore Eyes.

To all afflicted with sore eyes, Inflammation, Granulations, Films, can make a bargain. Cure or no pay. Paragentus and Amaurocee cured in the first stages, as doctored by D. Wildey, of Farmers Valley, south side of Potato Creek.

Mr. Love, on Open Brook, has tried the above remedy, was cured by it and knows of other cases, and can recommend it. 15-31 3m

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-36 eow26t

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. R. Bartholomew, ex-County Superintendent of Northumberland County—a gentleman of superior attainments and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools, together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into ten departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living outside of the district desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $3,00, and for each additional branch $1,00 extra.

B. L. KNAPP,
Sec'y of Board.
15-09-tf

MRS. J. B. SHOEMAKER,
TEACHER OF
Instumental & Vocal Music.
in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS
Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.
TERMS—$30 per term of 24 lessons.

To the Public.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to the people of Smethport and vicinity that she is prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN SEWING

in the best possible style and at reasonable rates. Orders may be left at her residence in Mechanicsburg.
15-30 tf] MRS. H. L. BURLINGAME.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors
F. N. TAYLOR. }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 19, 1878-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT
Armstrongs Jewelry Store

may be found a full assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

A FULL LINE OF PRESENTS FOR THE "BIG ONES."

Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine

Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWNS' LARGEST CLOTHING HUOSE IN AMERICA.

Call And Get Prices—Buy And Be Happy.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

NEW MEAT MARKET AND
General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore,

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

J. H. SOWERS.

LEGAL.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the Bradford Gas Company, the character and object of such corporation being to furnish gas for fuel and light to the inhabitants of the city of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania.
a19-3w

Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to a Law Judge of the county of McKean at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Smethport, for said County, for a Charter incorporating St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Smethport.
Jan. 23, 1879—3 w.

Buffalo Coal Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Buffalo Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company at Clermont, Pa., on Tuesday, February 4th, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the Annual Election will be held.
ALEX. WHITE, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE
IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL Physicians.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS Co., LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir.—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the Dyspepsia for over forty years, and have had the *Chronic Diarrhœa* for over six months, and have tried most every thing; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I was by your Vegetine recommended to cure *Dyspepsia*. I commenced using it, and I continued using it, so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.
By Dr. T. R. POMEROY, M.D., for MRS. WM. L. POMEROY.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes thin and impure, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, restore the natural vigor, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The Doctor's Certificate.
Read it.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON Co., ILL., Jan. 14, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a *Sore Cancer* on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your valuable VEGETINE recommended for Cancer and Cancerous diseases. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both fell up; the benign sore which it operated, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine, the Cancer came out almost entirely.
CARRIE DEFOREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForest, of Pendleton, and that she is one very best women.
DR. H. M. FLOWERS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying physicians, many remedies, and suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease must exist in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I regard it as a valuable FAMILY MEDICINE.
Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine. Truly yours,
REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

TESTIMONY SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE
The M. D.'s have it.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir.—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction. H. B. DEPRIEST, M. D.
Hamilton, Ind.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars and to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-49 y1

IMPORTANT.

The Meriden Purchasing Co.,
West Meriden, Conn.,

Have issued a most valuable Catalogue for household reference, containing the NET CASH PRICES at which they will sell any of the productions of the

Celebrated Factories of Meriden,

Consisting of every conceivable pattern of

Plain and Ornamental Silver Plated and Cut Glassware, lamps, chandeliers and bronzes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Scissors and Razors,

The Unrivaled Wilcox & White Organs, the well-known Parker Guns, and Novelties and Specialties of many Descriptions.

Persons desiring Standard Articles of Unquestionable Merit, for weddings, presents, Ornaments or Use, at MERIDEN PRICES, can procure Catalogue free of charge at the office of this paper, or from

The Meriden Purchasing CO.,
West Meriden, Conn.
v16-n1 tf.

SILK FELT INSOLE

Composed of

Sisters.

The day had gone as fades a dream;
The night had come and rain fell fast;
While o'er the bleak and sluggish stream
Cold blew the wailing blast.

In penitence meek I idly raised
The curtain from the rain-splashed glass
And as into the street I gazed
I saw two women pass.

One shivering with the bitter cold,
Her garments heavy with the rain,
Draped by with features wan and old,
Deep furrowed by sharp pain.

A child in form, a child in years,
But from her piteous pallid face,
The weariness of life with tears
Had washed all childlike grace.

And as she passed me, faint and weak,
I heard her slowly say, as through
With throbbing heart about to break,
"Move on!" "Where shall I go?"

The other, who on furs reclined,
In brougham was driven to the play;
No thought within her vacant mind
Of those in rags that day.

With unmoved heart and idle stare,
Passed by the beggar in the street,
Who lifted up her hands in prayer
Some charity to meet.

Both vanished in the murky night—
The outcast on a step to die;
The lady to a scene of light,
Where Joy alone did sigh.

But angels saw amid her hair
What was by human eyes unseen;
The grass that grows on graves was there,
With leaves of ghastly green.

And though her diamonds flashed the light
Upon the flatterers gathered near,
The outcast's brow had seen more bright—
An angel's pitying tear.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

Bucharest.

The city is environed on nearly every side by low hills, which afford it some shelter from the piercing blasts of December and January that sweep down upon it from the frozen Russian steppes and from the lofty Carpathian range.

The roads are miserably paved with round stones, where anything of the kind has been attempted; and, as they slant toward the middle of the pavement, an ample gutter is always provided, of which the neighbors are not slow to avail themselves.

Bucharest is nothing more than an accumulation of villages grouped each round its own church, from which the spot takes its name. The dwelling-houses are usually one-storied, as space is of little importance and earthquakes are not infrequent. Those of the more notable inhabitants are large, and possess sometimes as many as ten *salons* opening one into the other. They are splendidly furnished, everything being at hand that the most fastidious could desire, with only a bath-room, perhaps, conspicuous by its absence. The walls are solid and enormously thick, as they have a double duty to serve, that of shutting out excessive heat and the most biting cold—for nature favors the inhabitants of the Principalities with an Italian summer and a Russian winter. It is a climate of extremes.

The town is amply provided with promenades, parks, and public gardens. The "Chausses," the grand promenade, lies to the north, and is the beginning of the road leading to the Carpathians, which, though about eighty miles distant, may be distinctly seen therefrom. Day after day magnificent equipages and beautifully appointed sledges, filled with hosts of well-dressed people, may be noticed at different hours, according to the time of the year, coursing up and down, or remaining stationary in lines beneath the rows of trees by which the road is bordered. Driving is indeed the favorite amusement of the townspeople, and many a gallant four-in-hand drag and light mail-phaeton, conducted by some dashing officer in the red uniform of the Roumian cavalry, lend a new animation to the scene. Here, too, many a distinguished beauty, in all the bravery of velvets, satins, and lace, designs to display her peerless charms before the glittering throng.

Raising Boiled Tomatoes.

We have all heard of the Yankee who set his hen on boiled eggs in order to raise boiled chickens, and of the paddy who planted boiled potatoes that he might grow a crop ready cooked, but it has remained for an agricultural fountain head at Washington to inaugurate the brilliant scheme of supplying the nation with ready-cooked tomatoes, if we may take the word of the Chicago Times for it, which paper says that the story is told that in the Department of Agriculture prior to the reign of Le Duc, they didn't know beans when the bag was open. A member of Congress narrates that at one time a Macedonian cry came up from the rurals for tomato seeds, and the commissioner therein drawing his pay, and earning the nation's gratitude, sent to Baltimore for a supply. The agent waited on a commission merchant in the Monumental city, and made a contract for six bushels. They were to be delivered in three days. As soon as the department agent's back was turned, one of the members of the commission firm visited on a large fruit and vegetable packer in Baltimore, and contracted for the seeds. They were shipped to the Department of Agriculture, put up in small packages, and carefully labeled with their high-sounding botanical name. They were duly distributed through members of congress, with the request to those receiving them to report upon the merits of the seed. A year went by. Though planted and watered, those seeds never awoke. Curses not loud, but deep, reached the ears of the official agriculturist, and on inquiring into the fruits he ascertained that the seeds were from tomatoes cooked for canning purposes, and that the packer who sold them had obtained the seeds out of the boiling contents of the cans.

The properties of the fruit of any plant—for example the gluten of beans clover or wheat, or the starch of potatoes, or the sugar of the beet-root, are more or less diffused over the entire plant; and hence sugar may be made out of the leaves of the beet, as well as the roots, and starch out of the stems of the potato, as well as out of its tubers; always presuming that the leaves or stems are in a nearly mature state.

If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust, but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with just fear of God and our fellow men—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten all eternity.

Why are We Right-Handed?

Investigations which were recently carried through by a French physician Dr. Fleury, of Bordeaux, have adduced facts showing that our natural impulse to use the members on the right side of the body is clearly traceable to probably physiological causes. Dr. Fleury, after examining an immense number of human brains, asserts that the left anterior lobe is a little larger than the right one. Again, he shows that, by examining a large number of people, there is an unequal supply of blood to the two sides of the body. The brachiocephalic trunk, which only exists on the right of the arch of the aorta, produces, by a difference in termination, an inequality in the waves of red blood which travel from right to left. Moreover, the diameters of the subclavian arteries on each side are different, that on the left being noticeably larger. The left lobe of the brain, therefore, being more richly hematosed than the right, becomes stronger; and as, by the intersection of the nervous fiber, it commands the right side of the body, it is obvious that that side will be more readily controlled. This furnishes one reason for the natural preference for the right hand, and another is found in the increased supply of blood from the subclavian artery. The augmentation of blood we have already seen suggested; but the reason for it is here ascribed to the relative size of the artery, and not to any directness of path from the heart. Dr. Fleury has carried his investigations through the whole series of mammalia; and he finds that the right handed peculiarities exist in all that have arteries arranged similar to those of man. At the same time such animals, notably the chimpanzee, the seals and the beavers, are the most adroit and intelligent.—*The Eclectic.*

Root-Pruning Corn.

A writer in the Scientific Farmer says: It is a common practice in many parts of the South, and I think generally through the section from the James river to the Gulf, to "lay by" corn by going through with a one-horse mould-board plow, cutting deep, and throwing all the earth possible to the plant, and this often as late as when the tassels are shooting. The roots are cut and exposed in a way shocking to the farmer not accustomed to it, and ignorant of the "new theory of tillage." The practice is justified by its results, if the testimony of many may be believed. I have heard many reasons given for its good effects, some of which did not strike me as very forcible. A gentleman in Alabama gave reason for his practice, which will, I think, rejoice the heart of him into whose hands the "new theory" is especially committed, for the strong confirmation it gives. He said: "I don't know why it is, but it makes the corn set better; it appears as though corn will not set ears so well, unless it is plowed deep late in the season." When the theory of root pruning is generally recognized and practiced upon, it will be a long step forward in agriculture; the Southern farmer, when he knows why the late deep plowing helps the corn so much, will be able to help it much more thoroughly and intelligently. I anticipate a great pleasure in reading all the papers on the "new theory" connectedly when they are completed. We get them in such very small installments that, though interesting, they give but a fragmentary and rather unsatisfying view of the question. They will bear a good deal of re-reading, and some good, hard study.

Invited to a Wedding.

"There are palliating circumstances in my case," remarked Augustus Cæsar Puddington as he crossed the Danube and appeared on the dead ive.

"No doubt—no doubt," blandly replied his honor, "and we will now take them into consideration. You were found lying on two sides of an old board fence, far from the scenes of busy strife and the hum of industry. You had evidently intended to crawl through the fence, but at the half-way point you got tired and took a rest. You were arrested in halves, sir, there being an officer on either side of the fence."

"I now desire to say to you," continued Augustus, "that I was invited out to a wedding."

"And you went?"

"And I didn't go. I was on my way there when—when—this—fence you spoke of insisted in crossing my path. I tried to dodge it. I sought to climb over it—I offered to fight it, and finally I tried to crawl through it. I think I must have been temporarily insane."

"Certainly you were. I know just how you felt. The ground seemed to be skylarking around—all buildings were on the move—there were more than a million lamp-posts around. I suppose your defense is that a clean shave and a top-dressing of bay rum produced the mental and physical condition spoken of."

"I kind o' lay it to that," replied the prisoner.

"Yes, you might as well, for the fine will be five dollars in any case. Please proceed to hand over the cash as fast as possible, as the clerk isn't very well this morning.—*Free Press.*

Female Society.

You know my opinion of female society. Without it we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life the literary man may make a shift, poor one I grant, to do without the society of ladies. To the young man nothing is so important as the spirit of devotion, next to his Creator, to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart and serve to guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown for qualities that "wear well." One thing, at least, is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasures. A Newton or a mere scholar may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend and children round him to cherish and support the dreariness of old age.—*John Randolph.*

The inventory of the real and personal property of the Erie Railway, compiled after two years labor, fills twenty large volumes, and cost over $100,000. The binding alone cost twelve dollars a volume.

ALL SORTS.

The British Government has made to several of the Fenian prisoners the welcome present of their liberty.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have ordered 700,000 trees to be set out along the line of their road.

Mary L. Swan and Adele S. Hutchinson, graduates of Boston School of Medicine, are practising successfully in Minneapolis.

Gouda cheese, a favorite make in Holland, owes its peculiar pungency to the muriatic acid used instead of rennet for curdling the milk.

The idea of teaching every girl to thump a piano and every boy to be a book-keeper will make pointers worth $4 per bushel in twenty years from now.

In the sentence, "John strikes William," remarked a school teacher, "what is the object of strikes?" "Higher wages and shorter runs," promptly replied the intelligent pupil.

In ancient Rome there were overseers appointed to examine the meat in the public markets before it was sold, and butchers were often fined for neglecting the law in this respect.

Noah was a husbandman, Abraham had extensive flocks and herds, Isaac sowed and reaped a hundred fold. What occupation is more ancient or more honorable than agriculture.

A woman in Wareham, Mass., being distrustful of savings banks, has hidden away in her house 800 silver half dimes, the results of many years of saving. She has two bank accounts, but says she keeps a reserve in case of the banks' failure.

A woman was dragging her trailing skirt out of a Memphis theatre. A man stepped on and tore the expensive fabric. She did not turn and smile sweetly when he begged her pardon. She struck him a stinging blow in the face, and said, "Take that, you awkward loafer!"

Improved agriculture means increased employment for the people, enlarged use of capital instead of wasting the same in worthless railroad bonds, addition to our foreign commerce, accumulation of wealth, comfort and prosperity to the farmers of America.

A medical college for women has been established in Henrietta street, London. Dr. Cockle of the Gray's Inn Road Hospital and Mrs. Garrett Anderson, a female physician, pronounced the opening addresses. Dr. Cockle said he could not judge to what extent women would be able to endure the fatigue of medical practice, but believed that she certainly had the necessary intellectual qualifications for it.

No attempt should be made to put a colt to work before he is three or three and a half years old, and it would be far better to exact no work, beyond gentle exercising before he is at least five years old. Although this may not seem to be profitable at first, it will prove so in the end, since the year or two lost in early life will generally add six years to a horse's working time.

Some women of Germantown hit on a novel way of raising $1,000 for a charitable purpose. Their smoking friends were asked to preserve the points of their cigar that they bit off before smoking. It became fashionable to take this way of winning the women's smiles. The points were sold to a manufacturer when a bulk had accumulated, and were made into snuff. The money was raised in four months.

The new reformatory prison for women convicts in South Framingham, Mass., is divided into three sections, the strongest being for the most intractable inmates. Those who have children under eighteen months old will be allowed to retain them, and occupy a special apartment; and for those who are too depraved to be placed side by side with unbastioned women twenty rooms are provided in which they must work alone.

One of the most popular eating-houses in Japan is owned by a woman, and has accomodations for two thousand customers at once. The "bill of fare" includes about twenty different dishes. No meat is served, but fowls are cooked in various ways. The restaurant looks most attractive at night, when the rows of lanterns under the eaves, and the illuminations of the whole building showing through panes of colored glass, present a very gay appearance.

The Viceroy of Egypt has offered our government one of Cleopatra's Needles, and a New York gentleman has offered to contribute the whole amount needed to secure its transportation, $100,000, so that we may expect, at no distant day, to see the mate to England's monolith set up in one of the parks of New York. Mr. Dixon, the English contractor, now engaged in removing Cleopatra's Needle to England, is prepared to undertake the transportation of the monolith.

The French mode of killing poultry, causing instant death, and perfect bleeding without disfigurement, is accomplished by opening the beak of the fowl and with a sharp pointed and narrow bladed knife, making an incision at the back of the roof of the mouth, which will divide the vertebræ and cause immediate death, after which the fowls are hung up by the legs till bled. They are then picked while warm, and, if desired, without scalding. In this way the skin presents a more natural appearance than when scalded.

A gentleman visited an unhappy man in jail awaiting his trial. "Sir," said the prisoner, tears running down his cheeks, "I had a good home education; it was my street education that ruined. I used to slip out of the house and go off with the boys in the street. In the street I learned to lounge; in the street I learned to swear; in the street I learned to smoke; in the street I learned to gamble; in the street I learned to pilfer. Oh, sir, it is in the street the devil lurks to work the ruin of the young."

When the communists of Paris mobbed the residence of Thiers, they carried away his bronzes and curiosities, which were sold to dealers. The police subsequently seized, wherever they found them, articles bearing the private mark of Thiers, which he caused to be engraved or stamped upon his articles of virtu. To his surprise, he found many ornaments brought to him bearing this mark, which he had never owned. The dealers had counterfeited the mark, and preferred to be robbed rather than confess the trick.

A correspondent of a scientific journal says: "There is a method which I have adopted in my own house to cool the temperature of any room during hot weather, and that is to hang a sheet or a blanket down outside an open window upon which the sun may be shining. This sheet is wet, and the evaporation of the water produces a deliciously cool apartment. This sheet is kept damp by having a vessel filled with water above the top of it outside, and a piece of flannel arranged to form a siphon, and touching several portions of the sheet. The water gradually empties out of the vessel, and may be replenished if necessary."

Cows should never be allowed to drink stagnant water. It is impossible for a cow to drink impure water and produce pure and healthy milk from it. Prof. Low of Cornell University found by microscopic examination of the milk of cows that drank stagnant water, that the milk contained living organisms, similar to those found in the water they drank. Prof. Arnold says, "that a cow's drinking stagnant water has been known to cause her milk to coagulate in four hours, at a temperature of seventy degrees, and when raised to ninety degrees it would coagulate at once." There are instances where typhoid fever has been communicated by milk given by cows which had drank foul water containing the typhoid poison. These facts should be sufficient to cause farmers to be exceedingly careful to furnish their cows with pure water for drinking purposes.

The days of playful chickenhood are numbered. The chicken-hatching machine, the chicken-food crumming machine, and now the *hydromere*, the mother hen, are two inventions that are causing the innocent joys of chickenhood to vanish. This *hydromere* is an artificial mother hen for the chickens to brood under at night, and fly to in moments of peril during the day. The *hydromere* is a French invention, and strikingly resembles a real hen in all but one particular, viz: Beneath its downy breast, instead of a warm heart, there is only warm water.

The invention of bells is attributed to Polonius, Bishop of Nola Campania, about the year 400. They were first introduced into churches as a defence against thunder and lightning. They were first put up in Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 945. In the eleventh century, and later, it was the custom to baptize them in the churches before they were used. The curfew bell was established in 1078. It was rung at eight in the evening, when people were obliged to put out their fires and candles. The custom was abolished in 1100. Bellmen were appointed in London in 1556, to ring the bells at night, and cry out: "Take care of your fire and candle; be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

The advantage of kindness to cows is well illustrated by the following anecdote. A man had a fine cow that, week after week, was milked alternately by a couple of hired men. He observed that the amount of butter he carried to market weighed about a pound more each alternate week. He watched the men and tried the cow after they had finished milking; but always found that no milk had been left in the teats. Finally he asked the Scotch girl who took care of the milk, if she could account for the difference. "Why, yes," says she. "When Jim milks, he says to the old cow: 'Sol my pretty muley; sol' But when Sam milks, he hits her on the hip with the edge of the pail, and says: 'Hist, you old brute!'"

This accounts for the origin of bread, a tradition relating to Adam and Eve has some points not before explained so clearly as therein. Adam grieved over the death of Abel, and looked downward, never lifting his eyes even at the face of his wife Eve So God pitied his case, and as a consolation sent the angel Gabriel, who taught Adam how to make and eat bread from wheat. At the first the kernels were as large as ostrich eggs. After the deluge they shrank to the size of goose eggs, and in the days of Solomon they were no larger than grapes. The present size, but little larger than mustard seed, is probably owing to the domination of the Turks, who cast a blight on man, beast and vegetation everywhere they go. Adam taught his wife Eve the art of making bread, and since then women have turned the mill and heated the oven in every true believer's house.

Mr. W. X. Harris said in a recent address at the Massachusetts State Normal School: "It is in education as in other departments of the business of civil society. In the long run, skill, preparation and drains will tell. The professional teacher will, after awhile, furnish the only standard, and the unprofessional teacher will be valued and remunerated like the duke-hill shoemaker or mechanic, lawyer or doctor. And Tommy is made also the far-famed Tommy Dunne from Lehigh and Dunne, as the lazy to thirty-five dollars a day, and is the envy of every average twenty dollar a day; some as much as thirty to thirty-five dollars a week, while the poor drudge of the district school, with his dozens of dear children to provide for, is left to struggle on as he can."

Anna C. Brackett, in the American Journal of education, calls the attention of teachers to the liability of children to be punished or corrected without their clearly knowing why. "They may thus, perhaps, understand," she adds, "what often seems to them so incomprehensible—why a child who has been rebuked for disorderly conduct repeats the offence almost immediately, giving the impression of wilful and malicious wrong doing. The same mistake is frequently made in recitations. A pupil's answer is pronounced wrong, and the question passed to another, when he does not know what his error is, and often fancies that it lies in quite a different direction from that in which it really lies. One of the most successful teachers we know is almost invariably in the habit, after having passed the question and received a correct answer, of asking the pupil who failed, 'Why did I pass that question?' A few trials of this simple interrogation will soon, we think, convince any teacher of the truth of what we say. The most astonishing misunderstandings are thus continually brought to light, and we become convinced of how double-edged a thing is this language which we use so thoughtlessly and freely."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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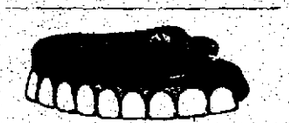

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Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Sandpeans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops — Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kind, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

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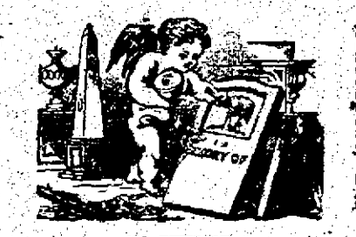

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Stove	6 25	Slack	2 25
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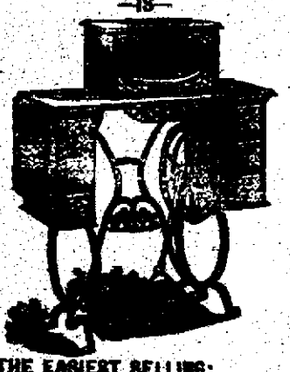

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WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 19th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 11.55 p. m
" " " Warren ..... 4.55 p. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 6.10 p. m
" " " Corry ..... 6.40 p. m
" " arr. at Erie ..... 7.40 p. m

ERIE ACCOM leaves Sheffield ..... 7.10 a. m
" " " Warren ..... 7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 8.09 a. m
" " " Corry ..... 8.30 a. m
" " arr. at Erie ..... 10.30 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie ..... 11.30 a.
" " " Corry ..... 1.25 p. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 2.20 p. m
" " " Warren ..... 2.35 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 7.10 a. m

SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves Erie ..... 4.10 p. m
" " " Corry ..... 8.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 7.30 p. m
" " " Warren ..... 7.05 p. m
" " arr. at Sheffield ..... 8.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & F. R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & O. W. Railway.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN. Gn'l Supt.

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Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the February term of court for the incorporation of McKean Lodge No 378 A. F. M. 16n7

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MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.38, o'clock a.m

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee L've..	11.35 a.m	8.30 a.m	.....
Fristoe.....	11.40 "	8.36 "	.....
Corv'e.....	11.42 "	8.38 "	.....
Farmers Valley..	11.51	8.50 "	.....
Somerset.....	12.10	9.15 "	.....
Crosby.....	12.16 "	9.20 "	.....
Colegrove.....	12.18	9.25 "	.....
Hamlin.....	" "	9.30 "	.....
Wernwag	" "	9.50 "	.....
Clermont Arr...	1.00	10.00	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	COM
Clermont Lve..	1.25 p m	7.20 a.m	.....
Wernwag.....	1.35 "	7.30 "	.....
Hamlin.....	1.46 "	7.55 "	.....
Colegrove	1.55	8.00 "	.....
Crosby.....	2.00 "	8.05 "	.....
Somerset.....	2.10 "	8.30 "	.....
Farmers Valley..	2.25	8.45 "	.....
Corv'e.....	2.36 "	8.57 "	.....
Fristoe.....	2.40	9.05 "	.....
Larrabee. Arr...	2.50	9.	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 15, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	P m.	P m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr.....	1 10	4 55	2 40	9 05
Kendall.....	1 55	5 43	3 29	9 53
Prentice Va....	1 45	5 37	3 19	9 43
Duke Centre....	1 36	5 28	3 11	9 35
Rixford.....	1 26	5 20	3 05	9 30
Summit City.....	12 46	4 53	1 40	8 46
Little Bord.....	12 30	4 45	1 30	7 56
Bullis City.....	12 22	4 38	1 15	7 47
Sawyer City.....	12 02	4 18	1 03	7 32
Lafferty.....	11 52	4 10	1 02	7 24
Tarport.....	11 46	4 05	12 54	7 11
Bradford, Lv....	11 25	4 00	12 45	7 15

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford, Arr..	8 47	11 35	5 10	10 13
Tarport.....	8 40	11 27	5 05	10 02
Lafferty.....	8 35	11 20	4 58	9 50
Sawyer City....	8 30	11 15	4 55	9 44
Bullis City....	8 10	11 01	4 38	9 23
Little Bord.....	8 03	10 56	4 31	9 15
Summit City.....	8 00	10 46	4 21	9 00
Rixford.....	7 51	10 39	4 15	8 50
Duke Centre....	7 39	10 24	3 59	8 13
Prentice Vale...	7 30	10 15	3 47	8 00
Kendall.....	7 14	10 05	3 32	7 45
Eldred, Lv.....	7 00	10 01	3 25	7 35

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 23, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.16; Springbrook, 8.35; Elma, 8.50; Jamison's, 9.35; Aurora, 9.43; Wales, 9.51; Holland, 9.58; Protection, 10.07; Arcade, 10.20; Yorkshire, 10.35; Machias, 10.50; Franklinville, 11.05; Ischua, 11.25; Hinsdale, 11.40; Erie R'y Junct. 12.00; Olean, 12.30; Westons, 1.10; Portville, 1.25; Shongo, 1.37; Hinsdale, 1.50; Larrabees, 2.02; Kendall, 2.08; Turtle Point, 2.13; Port Allegany, 2.25; p. m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 2.30 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 9:43 a. m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.55; Kendall, 7.02; Larrabees, 7.08; Eldred, 7.15; State Line, 7.30; Portville, 7.45; Weston's, 7.53; Olean, 8.00; Erie R'y Junct. 8.09; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.40; Machias, 8.46; Yorkshire, 9.10; Arcade, 9.26; Protection, 9.39; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.55; Aurora, 10.05; Buffalo, 10.45 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:35 p. m. Mail.—Arriving at Sippel, 1.41; Keating, 2.00; Liberty, 2.16; Port Allegany, 2.28; Turtle Point, 2.41; Kendall, 2.46; Larrabees, 2.53; Eldred, 3.02; State Line, 3.15; Portville, 3.24 Weston's, 3.32; Olean, 3.45; Erie R'y Junct. 3.59; Hinsdale, 4.08; Ischua, 4.21; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.35; Yorkshire, 4.50; Arcade, 5.15; Protection, 5.27; Holland, 5.39; Wales, 5.50; Aurora, 6.02; Jamison's, 6.10; Plean, 6.15; Springbrook, 6.32; Ebenezer, 6.42; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and south makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean. Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 5.00 p.m.